

附近可能形成了规模较大的古油藏。随着巴楚隆起在晚海西期末的抬升,寒武系烃源岩停止了演化,该供烃中心也就不再存在。喜马拉雅期位于塔西南坳陷早期古隆起上的寒武系供烃中心,实际上就是海西期的古油藏在喜马拉雅期由于快速深埋原油发生裂解,而成为向巴楚隆起南缘和田河气田带供气的供烃中心,和田河气田的主要气源就是寒武系的原油裂解气^[3]。

克拉通盆地中的这8个供烃中心基本控制了油气的分布。

2 油气具有3种基本的运移、聚集方式

克拉通盆地中油气主要沿断裂运移在不整合面上、下聚集成藏(见图3),归纳起来有以下3种基本的运聚模式:①油气通过切穿烃源岩的断裂垂向运移聚集在断垒带上聚集成藏,如轮南、桑塔木断垒带、曲苦恰克断裂带(亚松迪油藏)、玛扎塔格断裂带(和田河气田);②油气通过油源断裂运移上来以后,再通过不整合面以及输导层侧向运移至圈闭成藏,如塔中地区石炭系、哈得逊石炭系油气藏;③油气聚集成藏后,沿储集层中的断裂向上部地层运移,实际上是一种油气藏的调整与再次分配过程,如轮南断垒带顶部与正断裂相关的三叠系油气藏等。

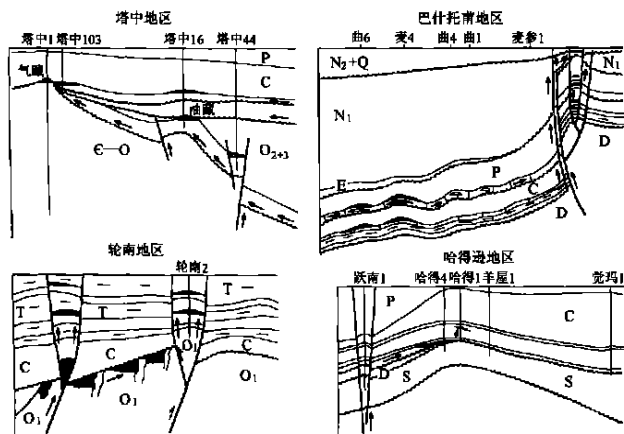


图3 塔里木克拉通盆地油气运移、聚集模式图

克拉通盆地的油气基本运聚模式以及两套主要区域盖层中上奥陶统泥岩、石炭系泥岩的分布决定了油气主要富集在奥陶系碳酸盐岩和石炭系砂岩储集层中,轮南地区的三叠系是下古生界油气藏晚期调整后油气的主要富集层系。

不同运聚模式下,油气藏成藏的主控因素也不同。对于轮南、塔中地区的奥陶系油气藏,储集层的发育程度最为关键,靠近断裂发育带的碳酸盐岩储集性能改造程度大,油气运移通道条件好,油气的富集程度高。而哈得逊地区石炭系东河砂岩既是油气富集层也是唯

一的输导层系,成藏主控因素就是东河砂岩的展布。

因此不同地区的勘探主攻层系是不同的,不同的层系油气成藏的主控因素也是不同的。

3 海西期是克拉通盆地的主要成藏期

在8个不同时期的供烃中心控制下,克拉通盆地油气藏具有3个主要的成藏期:加里东—早海西期,晚海西期,燕山—喜马拉雅期。其中以寒武系为烃源的晚海西期是最广泛、最主要的成藏期。

以塔中地区为例。塔中地区石炭系、志留系和奥陶系3套储集层中烃类包裹体按均一化温度可分为3期:第一期均一化温度为60~90℃,主要分布在奥陶系和志留系储集层中;第二期均一化温度为90~120℃,此类包裹体出现频率最高,分布最广泛的是在石炭系储集层中,其次为奥陶系储集层,代表石炭纪后塔中地区最大规模的一期油气充注;第三期均一化温度为120~150℃。根据储集层内生矿物伊利石K-Ar法定年测定,塔中1号构造石炭系气层伊利石年龄为275.1~278.4Ma,相当于二叠纪末期是塔中地区石炭系油气注入时间,油气注入导致内生伊利石停止生长。120~150℃的包裹体均一温度代表海西期后的又一次成藏事件,相当于喜马拉雅期的干气和轻质油的充注。

结合塔中隆起的构造演化史可认为:第一期包裹体代表早海西期油气成藏,油气来源于满加尔凹陷的寒武系供烃中心,塔中1井奥陶系重油 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 值为-33.3‰,Pr/Ph值小于1.0,三环萜烷丰富 C_{23} 含量大于 C_{21} , C_{29} 藿烷含量较高,来自寒武系;第二期包裹体代表晚海西—印支期油藏形成(塔中地区石炭系油藏),原油同样来源于寒武系,但其供烃中心与前期相比已迁向塔中隆起西北附近(见图2);第三期包裹体代表喜马拉雅期油气藏的形成(轻质油与天然气充注成藏)。此时在塔中隆起北斜坡形成中上奥陶统供烃中心,由它提供的一些轻质油充注早期的古油藏,发生混源作用,塔中1井奥陶系中轻质油 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 值为-31.21‰,Pr/Ph值为1.30,低碳数三环萜烷含量较高,甾烷分布呈 $\text{C}_{29} > \text{C}_{27} > \text{C}_{28}$,来自中上奥陶统烃源岩,一些气藏的形成主要与海西期以前来源于寒武系的古油藏在喜马拉雅期发生原油裂解有关^[4],塔中1井奥陶系天然气 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_1$ 值为-42.72‰, $\delta^{13}\text{C}_2$ 值为-40.62‰, $\delta^{13}\text{C}_3$ 值为-34.26‰,来自寒武系。

在这3个不同时期供烃中心的控制下,塔中地区的油气藏形成基本可以概括为:加里东—早海西期奥陶系、志留系油藏形成,早海西期末遭破坏;晚海西期石炭系、奥陶系油气藏形成并保存下来;喜马拉雅期部分原油裂解成气,中上奥陶统生成的轻质油与源自寒武系的古油藏混源,油气藏发生调整,形成现今表现出

来的多源、多期性。油气藏主体是晚海西期形成的。

轮南以及塔河奥陶系风化壳亿吨级油田的形成与塔中类似,晚海西期油藏主体形成,喜马拉雅期发生调整和改造^[6]。巴楚隆起上的巴什托甫、亚松迪石炭系油藏^[9],以及和田河气藏的形成也都与寒武系烃源岩晚海西期形成的古油藏有关。

4 油气勘探对策

根据8个供烃中心的控油气效应,油气勘探的主攻领域包括:轮南地区,环哈拉哈塘周缘地区,塔中隆起(北斜坡)以及巴楚隆起南缘地区。

根据不同区带的油气运移、聚集模式,油气勘探的主攻层系包括:轮南地区的奥陶系碳酸盐岩潜山、石炭系、三叠系碎屑岩;塔中隆起奥陶系碳酸盐岩内幕,志留系、石炭系碎屑岩;巴楚隆起奥陶系碳酸盐岩,志留系、石炭系碎屑岩;满加尔坳陷北部石炭系东河砂岩。

根据主力烃源岩的主要成藏期次,克拉通盆地应主攻寒武系烃源岩晚海西期形成的古油气藏;奥陶系碳酸盐岩以寻找原生古油气藏为主,关键是加强储集层非均质性研究,寻找好的储集相带、好的缝洞储集体;针对志留系、石炭系碎屑岩储集层,加强海西期古构造研究,寻找海西期以前形成的大圈闭,通过高分辨层序地层学研究找准砂岩尖灭线,确定砂岩展布范围。

结 论

塔里木克拉通盆地具有海相克拉通盆地多旋回发

展的特征,油气分布规律十分复杂。针对这样的盆地,在制定油气勘探对策时必须明确的是油气主攻领域、主攻层系和主攻油气藏类型。通过确定克拉通盆地中不同时期的8个供烃中心指出了油气勘探的主攻领域;通过油气运聚模式的研究确定了不同区带上油气勘探的主攻层系;通过成藏期次的研究确定克拉通盆地应主攻寒武系烃源岩晚海西期形成的古油气藏。

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第一作者简介 王红军,男,29岁,获博士学位。现在中国地质大学博士后流动站从事石油、天然气地质勘探综合研究工作。地址:北京910信箱石油地质研究所,邮政编码 100083;电话:(010)62097382。

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“中国期刊展”在京举办

由中华人民共和国新闻出版署主办、中国期刊协会和环球新闻出版发展有限公司联合承办的“中国期刊展”,2001年11月1日至4日在北京中国国际展览中心举办。此次展览是建国以来规模最大的期刊展,集中展示改革开放以来中国期刊业取得的辉煌成绩,重点推出期刊方阵,意义重大。期刊展的主题是:“建设强劲的‘中国期刊方阵’,创立品牌,走向世界”。建设“中国期刊方阵”,创出有世界影响的名牌期刊,是今后一个时期全国期刊界的一项战略性任务。展览划分为3个展区:期刊方阵,地方期刊,在京期刊。《石油勘探与开发》作为入围“中国期刊方阵”的优秀期刊在方阵展区参展,受到参观者的欢迎,一些热心读者和办刊同行驻足展台交流经验并摄影留念。同时,按照新闻出版署的要求,CNPC石油科技信息管理处还组织中国石油集团在京期刊中的8种科技期刊《石油勘探与开发》,《国际石油经济》,《中国油气》,《世界石油工业》,《石油规划设计》,《石油天然气文摘》,《油气田环境保护》,《中国石油文摘》参加了在京期刊展区的展出。此次展览充分展示了我国期刊业取得的巨大成就、整体规模和发展实力,显示了期刊出版工作在“两个文明”建设中发挥的重要作用,增进了期刊编辑出版单位与广大读者的联系和沟通。

(本刊编辑部)

中一晚石炭世, 该区古气候应以湿热为主, 海盆中淡水呈正平衡状态。图 3 表 1 参 6(王大锐摘)

主题词 塔里木盆地 石炭系 碳酸盐岩 稳定同位素组成 地层划分 地层对比

TE12. 111 20010612

盐城凹陷天然气藏成因研究[刊]/马安来, 包建平, 王培荣... //石油勘探与开发. 2001, 28(6). -42~44

盐城凹陷天然气藏的发现是苏北盆地油气勘探的重大突破, 但对天然气成因还有不同认识。利用天然气的化学组成、稳定碳同位素、苯及甲苯碳同位素、在线同位素质谱和流体包裹体技术, 比较系统研究了盐城凹陷天然气的成因。其天然气的甲烷含量高、重烃含量低、干燥系数高, 属高成熟裂解气, 稀有气体同位素特征表明未受幔源气侵入影响; 天然气碳同位素呈正碳分布, 乙烷碳同位素值为 $-28.31\text{‰} \sim -26.91\text{‰}$, $\ln(C_1/C_2)$ 稳定, $\ln(C_2/C_3)$ 分布范围大, 结合地质背景判断为混源气, 主体为原油裂解气, 气源可能与苏北盆地的海相古生界有关; 流体包裹体均一化温度主频范围为 $95 \sim 105^\circ\text{C}$, 表明气藏形成时间为晚第三纪, 以水溶相和气相方式运移为主。图 3 表 3 参 7(马安来摘)

主题词 天然气成因 化学组分 碳同位素 气源 流体包裹体 盐城凹陷

TE112 20010613

苏北盆地盐城朱家墩气田气源及发现意义[刊]/陈安定, 王文军, 岳克功... //石油勘探与开发. 2001, 28(6). -45~49

盐城朱家墩气田是江苏省境内新发现的第三系小型气田。将其所产烃类分为天然气、轻烃、凝析油 3 个段份进行的地球化学研究表明: 天然气和轻烃具“腐殖-高熟”特征, 凝析油具“腐泥-低熟”特征。分析认为, 天然气主要来自下部的上古生界烃源岩, 油主要来自上白垩统泰州组中的少量偏腐泥型干酪根。古生界烃源岩在新生代盆地沉降期间“二次生烃”, 生成的天然气通过断裂向上运移至第三系储集。这一气田的发现及其“古生新储”成藏机理进一步拓展了人们对下扬子地区古生界油气勘探的思路。图 6 表 4 参 5(陈安定摘)

主题词 苏北盆地 盐城凹陷 朱家墩气田 气源对比 气藏形成

·综合勘探开发技术·

TE112 TE122. 3 20010614

塔里木克拉通盆地油气勘探对策[刊]/王红军, 张光亚 //石油勘探与开发. 2001, 28(6). -50~52

塔里木克拉通盆地具有海相多旋回发展的特征。相应地, 油气藏的形成宜具有多期性。对于这类复杂盆地的油气勘探, 必须有一套合适的勘探对策, 它取决于对油气分布规律的认识程度。通过对塔中、塔北、哈得逊、巴楚地区典型油气藏成藏过程的分析, 可以将台盆区油气藏的成藏过程概括为: 三期成藏、二期调整, 三种基本的油气运移、聚集模式, 油气分布受克拉通盆地不同演化时期的 8 个供烃中心控制。油气勘探的对策应该

以油气分布的基本规律为指导, 把握住油气分布的总格局, 即寒武系烃源岩海西期以来形成的供烃中心基本控制了克拉通盆地油气分布, 对于不同的地区, 必须以这些油气成藏主控因素为依据, 主攻不同的层系, 寻找不同时期、不同类型的油气藏。图 3 参 6(王红军摘)

主题词 塔里木盆地 克拉通 油气分布 勘探 策略

P631. 44 20010615

波形分类技术在隐蔽油藏预测中的应用[刊]/赵力民, 郎晓铃, 金凤鸣... //石油勘探与开发. -2001, 28(6). -53~55

在现代油气勘探中, 利用各种地震信息进行油气预测是地质家们一直探索的问题, 尤其是近几年, 随着地震勘探技术的不断发展, 利用与地层构造、岩性圈闭或储集层有关的地震信息寻找孤立砂岩体、河道砂体、沙坝等以及判断含油性已成为提高油气勘探成功率的重要手段之一。波形分类技术充分利用了地震资料信息丰富的特点, 采用神经网络算法对地震道波形特征进行分类, 细致刻画地震信号的横向变化, 从而得到反映储集层特征的地震相图, 用于砂体及隐蔽岩性油藏分布范围的预测。应用波形分类方法对冀中坳陷大王庄隐蔽油藏进行了储集层预测, 并实施钻探了 Lu105 等 3 口井均获得成功, 取得较好的应用效果。图 3 参 2(赵力民摘)

主题词 波形分类 神经网络算法 储集层预测 砂岩体 隐蔽油藏

TE125 20010616

OFA 系列石油荧光分析仪[刊]/赵菊英, 杨杰, 张宇... //石油勘探与开发. 2001, 28(6). -56~59

OFA 系列石油荧光分析仪由中国石油勘探开发研究院与上海三科仪器有限公司合作研制开发, 既能检测轻质油、凝析油、煤成油, 反映各种原油样品的二维荧光全貌, 又能实现较准确定量和排除钻井液添加剂荧光干扰, 使用微机控制, 数据处理自动化程度很高, 是全新的现场用系列石油荧光分析仪。该类仪器检测石油的灵敏度为 0.1mg/L , 重复性误差小于 3% , 在石油含量小于 40mg/L 时, R^2 可达 0.99 以上, 可以消除比测定目标石油浓度高 10 倍以上的钻井液添加剂的荧光干扰, 仪器的总体设计达到了国际先进水平。列举了用该类仪器在实验室和钻井现场测得的大量荧光数据和图谱, 指出该仪器各项性能指标均优于传统的和国际上现有的荧光录井仪器与方法。图 5 表 2 参 2(赵菊英摘)

主题词 石油 检测 荧光分析 仪表 灵敏度

·油田开发与油藏工程·

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储采比是油气产量保证程度的一种指标, 是石油工业内部一个重要的比例关系。在国外已被用于分析、判断油气田建设规模、生产形式、稳产形势和合理开发方案; 国内也有很多学者、专家对这一重要油气田参数进行过分析、研究, 某些理论或统计

interstitial matter content are the primary causes resulting in favorable physical properties of the reservoirs. It was also pointed out that subaqueous distributary channels, river mouth bars and beach bars, which are coarse and have lower interstitial matter content, are favorable for development of the reservoirs. **Subject heading:** Junggar basin, Lower Jurassic, Lithic sandstone, Reservoir characteristic, Origin

Stable isotopic geochemistry of the Carboniferous marine carbonates in the Tarim basin. WANG Da-rui; et al. (Key Laboratory of Petroleum Geochemistry, CNPC; Research Institute of Petroleum Exploration and Development, PetroChina, Beijing 100083, P. R. China). *Shiyou Kantan Yu Kaifa* 2001, 28(6), 38-41. The Carboniferous marine carbonates are well developed in the Bachu area, west part of the Tarim basin. The results of stable carbon and oxygen isotopic analysis of limestone on both outcrop and sub-surface sections show that the limestone layers with less fossil or no fossil could be chemo-stratigraphically divided and correlated. The bioclastic limestone on both sections should be a synchronous deposit that could be as a standard for the stratigraphic correlation. Still, the stable carbon and oxygen isotopic analysis of limestone shows that the western part of the Tarim basin would be a dry and hot paleo-environment, and evaporation effective was much stronger than that of compensation, however, the anoxic environment for development of better oil and gas source rocks was likely in the deeper part of the sager during the sedimentation of the Bachu Formation. The wet-hot paleo-climatic condition would be the main background when this region entered the middle-late Carboniferous and the marine basin should be a positive balance of fresh water in situ. **Subject heading:** Tarim Basin, Carboniferous system, Carbonate rock, Stable isotopic composition, Stratigraphic classification, Stratigraphic correlation

The origin of natural gas in Yancheng sag. MA An-lai; et al. (Jiangnan Petroleum Institute, Hubei 434102, P. R. China). *Shiyou Kantan Yu Kaifa* 2001, 28(6), 42-44. The discovery of natural gas from Yancheng sag in northern Jiangsu basin is a breakthrough in the history of oil and gas exploration, but its origin is still in dispute. Using chemical composition of the gas, carbon isotope of alkane gas, carbon isotope of benzene and toluene, or-line carbon isotope composition and fluid inclusion methods, a detail study on the origin of natural gas has been carried out. The natural gas has a high methane content, low heavy hydrocarbon content,

high dry coefficient, positive carbon isotope distribution and varying $\delta^{13}\text{C}_2$ ranging between -26.91% and -28.31% , stable value of $\ln(C_1/C_2)$ and varying value of $\ln(C_2/C_3)$. This shows the gas may have multiple source origin. The further research indicates the main gas is the result of crude oil cracking. The gas source rocks may be marine Paleozoic strata. The homogenization temperature of fluid inclusions indicates the gas reservoir formed in the late Tertiary and the gas migrates mainly in the form of water phase and gas phase. **Subject heading:** Natural gas origin, Chemical composition, Carbon isotope, Gas source, Fluid inclusion, Yancheng sag

Gas source of Zhujiadun gas field Yancheng basin and its discovery significance. CHEN An-ding; et al. (Jiangsu Oil Field, Jiangsu 225009, P. R. China). *Shiyou Kantan Yu Kaifa* 2001, 28(6), 45-49. Zhujiadun gas field was discovered recently in Jiangsu. The oil-gas produced from Tertiary sandstone is divided into three fractions: natural gas, light hydrocarbon and condensate. Gas and light hydrocarbon have humic and over-mature feature, and condensate has sapropelic and low maturity feature geochemically. It is considered that the gas came from the underlying Palaeozoic source-rocks, and condensate came from sapropelic kerogen in Upper Cretaceous source-rocks. In the subsidence period of the Cenozoic basin, the hydrocarbons generated secondarily by Palaeozoic source-rocks migrated upward and passed through fault to Tertiary reservoir. The discovery of this gas field and special forming mechanism of the gas pool widely opened the mind of the explorers. **Subject heading:** Subei basin, Yancheng sag, Zhujiadun gas field, Gas-source correlation, Gas reservoir formation

Oil and gas exploration strategy in Tarim cratonic basin. WANG Hong-jun; et al. (China University of Geosciences, Beijing 100083, P. R. China). *Shiyou Kantan Yu Kaifa* 2001, 28(6), 50-52. Tarim cratonic basin is a marine multiple cyclic basin with multiple oil migration and charging. The strategy of oil exploration to cratonic basin is based on the controlling degree to the oil distribution. According to the analyses of typical oil reservoirs in Tazhong, Tabei, Hadexun, Bachu, it can be concluded that oil distribution in cratonic basin is controlled by 8 hydrocarbon-supplying centers in geological period. In this basin there are three oil migration and charging models and Oil reservoirs were adjusted by two times. So the strategy of oil exploration must be built

according to the oil distribution law. In different plays there are different oil-bearing layers and oil reservoir types. **Subject heading:** Taim basin, Craton, Oil and gas distribution, Exploration, Strategy

Application of waveform classification technique in the prediction of subtle reservoirs. ZHAO Li-min; et al. (China University of Mining and Technology, Beijing 100083, P. R. China). *Shiyou Kantan Yu Kaifa* 2001, 28(6), 53-55. In modern oil and gas exploration geologists have been trying to use various seismic characters to predict oil and gas reservoirs. Especially in recent years, with the development of seismic exploration techniques in order to find out isolated sand body, channel sandstone body, sand reef and to diagnosis oil bearing character so as to enhance success ratio in oil and gas exploration, seismic information related to stratigraphic structures, lithologic traps or reservoirs has been widely used. Waveform classification method has fully taken the advantage of abundant seismic information and carefully identified the transverse changes of seismic signals by nerve net work algorithm which is used for classifying the form of seismic traces, and then the seismic facies map that matched to geological facies is obtained. Accordingly this waveform classification method can be used to predict the distribution area of reservoir sand body and the subtle lithologic reservoir. In this article, an application example that has made a great deal success from Dawangzhuang area in Jizhong depression is presented, in which 3 new wells such as Well Lu105 etc. have been successfully drilled. **Subject heading:** Waveform classification, Nerve net algorithm, Reservoir prediction, Sand body, Subtle reservoir

A new petroleum fluorescence analyser. ZHAO Ju-ying; et al. (Research Institute of Petroleum Exploration and Development, PetroChina, Beijing 100083, P. R. China). *Shiyou Kantan Yu Kaifa* 2001, 28(6), 56-59. This paper introduces a new series of Oil Fluoroanalyser (OFA) controlled by computer. It can not only test various kinds of crude oil, reflecting their 2-D fluorescence spectrum, but also quantify exactly and eliminate various fluorescent interference coming from drilling mud additives. Their sensitivity of measuring oil is 0.1mg/L, repeatable accuracy is more than 97% and R^2 is more than 0.99 when oil content in solution is less than 40mg/L. Here is cited a large number of fluorescence data and spectra getting from the labs and the drilling fields where the OFA was used, compared them with the data obtained by the other

methods and instruments and enumerated its advantages. **Subject heading:** Petroleum, Detection, Fluorescence analysis, Instrument, Sensitivity

An analysis on world petroleum reserve production ratio. ZHAO Qing-fei (Research Institute of Petroleum Exploration and Development, Sinopec, Beijing 100083, P. R. China). *Shiyou Kantan Yu Kaifa* 2001, 28(6), 60-63. Reserve-production ratio (RPR) is an important index of oil and gas production guarantee degree and a very important ratio index of oil industry. Abroad, it has been used extensively in analyzing and judging oil and gas field scale, production situation, stable production situation and reasonable development plan and so on; in our country, many scholars and specialists have yet analyzed and researched this indicator, of which some theories have been applied in the practical works. Based on related data of other countries, the paper analyzes, correlates and researches present status of worldwide RPR. By statistics, correlating, analyzing and researching, the authors figure out the distribution of world petroleum potentialities and the position of our country's RPR in the world. At the same time, the research provides some references for correlating our oil companies with world giant oil companies and making strategy decisions. In addition, based on relationships of reserve-production ratio, which include that of RPR with developing time, RPR with recovery percentage of recoverable reserves, the author of this paper briefly analyzes and forecasts the United States' RPR and the Former United Soviet's RPR. By the use of obtained functions and forecasting graphs, tendency of the United States' RPR and the Former United Soviet's RPR and their inherent oil development potentialities can be predicted conveniently. **Subject heading:** Reserve-production ratio, Prediction, Relationships, Application, Research

Numerical simulation for the well pattern of low-permeability oil reservoirs YANG Si-yu; et al. (Research Institute of Petroleum Exploration and Development, PetroChina, Beijing 100083, P. R. China). *Shiyou Kantan Yu Kaifa* 2001, 28(6), 64-67. The reasonable well pattern works a very important effect in oil field development, an amount of development for low-permeability oil fields shows that the traditional inverted 9-spot well pattern and triangle well pattern are suitable for high-permeability oil fields, but limited to the low-permeability oil fields. Through a scientific nonfigurative way, the factors of reservoir characterization and